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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.—No. 126.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—A CELEBRATED CASE.
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—HILLMAN'S WONDERS.
BOWERY THEATRE—THE VAN WINKLES.
NIEL'S GARDEN—TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAX.
STANDARD THEATRE—OUR NEW FEELS.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—OPEN.
BROADWAY THEATRE—MAGNOLIA.
PARK THEATRE—AMER.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—KING LEAR.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—HUBBARD AND WIFE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE FAIRIES.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—DIPLOMACY.
GERMANIA THEATRE—DER GELDHEB WEG DER BESTE.
STRAW HAY—READINGS.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—PATRIZIO.
NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN—VARIETY.
TONGY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity today will be cool and partly cloudy or fair, probably with occasional showers. To-morrow it will be warmer and fair.

A RAID on Canada is wisely ridiculed by the Fenian leaders.

NO REOPENING of the Presidential question is the cheering news from Washington.

THE CRIMINAL SENSATION yesterday was the attempted murder of his captain by a Brooklyn police officer.

A NEW MASONIC ORGANIZATION, called "the Royal Order of Scotland," has been formed by some distinguished Masons in Washington. This Order, it is said, has never until now existed beyond the limits of Scotland.

IT IS REALLY TIME for Congress to begin to think of adjournment. It has been in session nearly seven months, and the country is tired of its dreary and profligate debates. The appropriation bills are in a forward state, and all the legislation that is really necessary could be framed by the end of the month. Why not adjourn early in June?

THE MYSTERY attending the appearance of the Cimbric in Southwest Harbor, Maine, is partially explained in our despatches this morning. Two Russian officers of high rank have just arrived in Washington, and it is reported that they are the bearers of instructions from the Czar to the Russian Minister to purchase steamers for war purposes. Of course the officers of the Cimbric are to command them.

WE SHALL, so far as the House is concerned, probably know something definite in regard to the tariff bill this week. Its opponents will, it is said, endeavor to secure its indefinite postponement or send it over until next session. Some decision ought to be speedily made on the subject. In its present condition the bill is a menace to every branch of trade and industry and is seriously interfering with the business of the country.

THE CHINA MAN is gradually working his way across the continent, and the colony in this city at present is by no means insignificant in number. It is difficult to get at the exact figures, but there cannot be less than one thousand, and the number is probably larger. If they continue to increase at this rate it will not be very long before they will be entitled to a couple of sachems in Tammany Hall and a fair share of the municipal offices.

REPORTS from the mining regions betwixt the coal fields have produced another crop of secret societies of the Molly Maguire order. The latter organization is going out of fashion, as well as going out of the world at the end of the hangman's noose, and the new clubs are taking its place. These conspiracies seem to be formed chiefly in the interest of politicians, lawyers, sheriffs and undertakers. No one else ever derives a particle of benefit from them.

THE SERMONS yesterday in many of the leading churches dealt with subjects that are at the base of Christianity and which have been hotly assailed. Dr. Hopeworth, for instance, addressed proof in favor of a personal God, and the same subject was treated by Mr. Beecher. The Rev. John Cotton Smith enlarged upon the communion of saints, while Dr. Armitage preached upon the messages and ministry of the angels to man. Mr. Frothington unfolded his religion of humanity, and the late Mr. Morrissey applied Mr. Talmage with a text. The first of a series of sermons upon the seven great religions of the world was preached by Dr. Newman, formerly of Washington.

THE WEATHER.—The main area of low barometer extends throughout the northern districts from the Atlantic Ocean to Dakota. A subsidiary area that was developed on the Middle Atlantic coast has passed into the ocean, attended by rains and strong winds. The pressure is lowest in the New England States. It is highest in the Gulf. Rains have been general along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Maine, and also in the lake region. They have been heaviest in the Middle States. Temperatures have fallen in the Northeast. In the West and South there has been a decided rise. The winds have been from fresh to strong on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts, attaining thirty miles per hour at New York, and in the other districts they have been from light to brisk. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be cool and partly cloudy or fair, probably with occasional showers. To-morrow it will be warmer and fair.

The English Thunder on American Neutrality.

Among our cable despatches yesterday was a synopsis of an article in the London Times on the mysterious movements of the Cimbric, expressing the strongest confidence that the government of the United States will faithfully discharge its neutral obligations. The Thunderer is right in entertaining this confidence, but the reasons it assigns are not those to which an American journal would attach importance. For convenience of comment we reproduce the extract from the Times:—

There are good reasons why we should regard proceedings of this kind without alarm. The chief one is that the United States government, which has always prided itself on its neutrality, has been placed under special obligations in this respect by the Washington Treaty. By virtue of its rules we were condemned to pay a fine of \$2,000,000 for destruction committed by the Alabama and her consort; and the United States, by accepting that fine, has further pledged itself to observe on its own part the new rules of the treaty. It was no unwelcome penalty to us at the time, but we have the advantage of additional protection now. We may, in fact, be confident that the United States will act honorably up to its obligations in this respect, and the Russians will consequently find it difficult to execute the enterprises they appear to have planned.

It is not true that our government laid itself under any fresh obligation by accepting the Alabama award. It is as far as possible from being true that what the Times calls "the new rules of the treaty" put us on a different ground. What the Times calls "the new rules" only declare principles which the government of the United States has held and maintained from its origin. They were expounded by Jefferson, the first American Secretary of State, and have been adhered to with unvarying constancy from the administration of Washington down to the administrations of Lincoln and Grant, and the precedents are so uniform that the administration of Mr. Hayes could not depart from them, even if it wished to. "The new rules" are new only to England. She accepted them by a sort of political constraint, excusing herself for former violations by contending that they had no previous sanction. She caused the following statement to be inserted in the treaty of 1871:—"Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in article 1 arose, but that Her Majesty's government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that in deciding the questions," &c., it accepts the rules and will observe them hereafter.

If the circumstances of the two governments were just now reversed, if it were the United States that was drifting into a war and Russia were attempting to purchase vessels in England, it might be pertinent for an American journal to argue that the British government had bound itself by "the new rules." Without the new rules she might act toward us as she did in the civil war and permit our Alabama to be constructed in her shipyards and sent forth to prey upon our merchant ships. But the new rules do not bind us to a different course from that which we have always voluntarily pursued. The American government has always maintained those principles; has always acted on them; has always applied them with impartial and unvarying strictness against a cause with which our people sympathized and a cause which they detested. Our people gave their warmest good will to the South American colonies in their struggle for independence, but our government took the most active pains to prevent the fitting out from our ports of cruisers against Spain. We took the warmest interest in the Greek revolution, in the great Hungarian uprising against Austria, in the so-called "patriot war" in Canada, in the efforts of Cuba to achieve independence; but in these cases, one and all, and in every like case, our government has fulfilled its neutral obligations. Against this undeviating historical record it is supremely ridiculous for the London Times to pretend that England has any additional ground of confidence in "the new rules." Those rules were only a formal expression of the uniform American doctrine supported by uniform American practice. It was England that foisted, not the United States, into the Alabama Claims Treaty a declaration that she regarded them as an innovation on the established principles of international law. Her pride compelled her to do this as a means of shielding her former practice.

Our government gave Great Britain the benefit of these so-called new rules fourteen years before they were put into the treaty, in the Crimean war, when American sympathy was strongly enlisted on the Russian side. In one conspicuous instance at that time we made a vigorous demonstration of neutrality in behalf of Great Britain, for which we received beggarly thanks, or rather no thanks at all, but the reverse. In 1855 a vessel called the Maury, lying in this port, was suspected, and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, addressed a note to our government offering to prove that the Maury was fitted out for armed depredations on British vessels. Now, observe with what swift executive vigor our government acted and what a complete contrast its action was to the course the British government afterward pursued in reference to the Confederate cruisers. Mr. Crampton's note was dated October 11. On the 12th the Attorney General telegraphed to the proper officer in New York to consult with the British Consul and to prosecute if cause appeared. On the 13th the Collector stopped the vessel, then about to sail. On the 16th the District Attorney had filed a libel against the vessel, and meantime had ordered a thorough examination of her cargo. On the 19th the Marshal made a report of his examination, and on the same day the complainant confessed himself satisfied and requested the libel to be lifted. On the 23d Mr. Barclay, the British Consul, published a note withdrawing every imputation against the vessel. That prompt action was taken at the suggestion of a government with whose cause we had no sympathy. It deserved a better recognition than it received. Had the British government been magnanimous

or even just it would have compensated the owners of the Maury for the loss occasioned by those proceedings. But they did not receive even an apology, much less compensation. This shabby treatment roused the indignation of our Chamber of Commerce, which held a meeting on the subject and passed a series of resolutions, of which this was one:—

Resolved, That no proper amendments or apology have been made to A. A. Low & Brothers for the charge brought against them, which, if true, would have rendered them infamous; nor to the merchants of this city so falsely and injuriously aspersed.

This resolution is not only a monument of British shabbiness and ingratitude, but a proof of the sentiments of the American mercantile community on the subject of neutrality. It was their sentiment then, as it has always been, that complicity in a violation of our neutrality "laws" would render American merchants "infamous," and that a false charge of that kind is a calumny which requires apology. Among the influential classes in this country, and especially among our merchants and shipowners who would profit by violations of neutrality, there has never been any difference of opinion as to the duty and expediency of acting with perfect good faith and strict impartiality toward all nations. The London Times makes itself ridiculous in American eyes by holding out the idea that our neutrality can be relied on more security in consequence of "the new rules."

If we were to adopt the reasoning put forth by the British Foreign Office during our civil war Russia might have *carle blanche* for fitting out cruisers in our ports. In 1863 Earl Russell declared, in a communication to Mr. Adams, that "the British government must decline to be responsible for the acts of parties who fit out a seeming merchant ship, send her to a port or to waters far from the jurisdiction of British courts and there commission, equip and man her as a vessel of war." If our government were to act on this principle Russia, our ancient and steadfast friend, would enjoy great advantages in the impending war. But our government, moved by a high sense of national duty, will be now, as always heretofore, vigilant and steadfast in fulfilling its neutral obligations.

Von Beust's Proposed Coalition.

In our London letter, published to-day, is given the story of the vain effort of Count Von Beust, the Austrian Minister to the Court of St. James, to construct a coalition of several European Powers to make head against the prosecution of Russia's projects in Turkey and the presumed support those projects would receive from Germany. This coalition was to consist of England, France, Austria, Denmark, Holland and perhaps Roumania and Turkey. As it was all beautifully planned and written out these Powers were to be more powerful (numerically) for operations on land and infinitely more powerful for operations on the sea than Russia and Germany combined. In the opinion of Von Beust and some other diplomatists if there is to be a battle and one side can muster for it eighty thousand men the other side has only to put on the same field eighty-five thousand men and it necessarily wins. That was the neat arithmetical basis on which the overthrow of Russia and Germany was prepared. But some difficulties arose. Of the five Powers named three refused the project. These were England, France and Austria. Denmark and Holland could have been induced to come in. England refused while Lord Derby was in the Cabinet; but Earl Beaconsfield coquetted with the fancy and even moved troops to Malta under an impulse related to it. Salisbury came in and seized the scheme with avidity and endeavored to compel Austria's assent. Austria's objection was the antipathy of Count Andrassy to any scheme that implied the elevation of Von Beust to Andrassy's place. But under pressure from England Andrassy seemed to yield until stiffened up by pressure from Russia in the other direction. But when the scheme was laid before the French Ministry it distinctly and firmly refused all relation to it, and thus gave it the coup de grace. Altogether the story is one of interest.

The Official Nose.

The nasal organ in its normal condition has a gift which is variously a blessing or a curse, a delight or a plague. It can smell. So keen is this sense with some people that when they nose a thing they can diagnose it. A tramp who sniffs in the early morning around a farmhouse can prognosticate what the farmer will have for breakfast. Noses have various degrees of range and calibre, so to speak. Some noses can detect and classify smells at immense distances; other noses of low range can take in more smells than a dozen average noses, causing the owner to thrill with pleasure or writhe in agony in proportion as they are fragrant or foul. The average nose can fairly differentiate smells. Thus most men can at once tell whether the essence which excites their olfactory is fragrant, aromatic, balsamic, strong, rank, noisome, foul, fetid or putrescent. There are men with educated noses who can subdivide these classes of smells into every scent in the garden and the street has its special term; but there are no noses of this kind on the Board of Health. Before he goes or gets on the Board a man may have a fair to middling nose, but strange to say, though a capacity to smell is supposed to be one of his qualifications for office, once in the charmed official circle his nose can smell no more than it can play the fiddle. Heartily, however, keeps up the pretence of being able to smell, with intent to deceive. A committee of citizens, headed by Mr. Thomas B. Musgrave, recently went around and were nearly knocked down by putrid odors from "fertilizer" factories, slaughter houses, soap factories, oil boilers and other manufacturing nuisances. Of these they took note and hurried to tell the Board of Health. The Board gravely accompanied the committee to the most offensive spot on the river front, and then laying their index digits alongside the most prominent feature on their faces declared they could smell nothing. One of them, Professor Chandler, we believe, but are not sure, asked if

they were not unloading a barge of otto of roses or a scow of Florida water at some of the adjacent piers. It is worth inquiring how the greater number of the Board have come to lose their smell and how the Professor could be so mistaken. We think we should have men with honest noses on the Board, even if we had to get rid of the present incumbents.

The Crusade Against American Catholics.

The Herald has procured a copy of the long address meant to be kept secret from outsiders and intended only for the initiated, which was adopted last week by the new Know Nothing organization. This organization, or "Order," as it calls itself, closed its annual session in Washington on Saturday. Its initials, "O. A. U.," are intended to designate the Order of the American Union, which is even more illiberal than was the old Know Nothing Order, which culminated and collapsed in 1856. The hostility of the Know Nothings was directed only against Catholics of foreign birth, whereas the O. A. U. makes indiscriminate war against all American Catholics, both native born and foreign born. The raving address, which was not meant for general publicity, illustrates the spirit and defines the objects of the new organization. It is so rancorous and extravagant that it can have no great success after being dragged forth from its subterranean burrowing.

This illiberal Order would be rather a topic for ridicule than serious discussion if it were not favored by one of our great political parties. Some of the republican leaders, perceiving how rapidly the old ground is slipping from under them, think it expedient to favor this anti-Catholic movement in the hope of a strong body of reinforcements. There is nothing in our past history to encourage this expectation. Heretofore the democratic party has always profited by movements of this description. In 1844 the Native American party withdrew votes from Mr. Clay and contributed to his defeat. In 1856 the Know Nothing party, which ran Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, diverted votes enough from General Fremont to insure the election of Buchanan. The democratic party has never been weakened by such movements. Their only effect has been to divide the opposition to the democracy and rescue it in doubtful contests. There is no reason for supposing that a new experiment of the same kind will lead to a different result.

The declared objects of the new Order are to prevent the appropriation of public money to sectarian schools and charities; to prevent special legislation for the benefit of Catholics; to cause all church property to be held and managed by trustees; to cause all church property to be taxed, and to enforce compulsory education in non-sectarian schools. It is absurdly proposed to accomplish these objects by amendments of the federal constitution. It is competent for every State government to do every one of these things in the exercise of its local authority, and there is no need of bringing the subject into national politics. Ten States may prevent the adoption of such amendments, but as many States as choose may do precisely the same things through their State governments without waiting to ask leave of three-fourths of the States. If these bigots are in earnest it is absurd for them to adopt a plan which requires the concurrence of twenty-nine State Legislatures when every separate Legislature has full power over sectarian appropriations of money within its own jurisdiction. When three-fourths of the States shall have passed laws against the Catholics it will be soon enough to coerce the other one-fourth. It is idle to attempt it before, because any Legislature which would not exert its authority by passing a law would not promote the same purpose by ratifying an amendment to the federal constitution. The introduction of this subject into national politics can serve no purpose except as a makeweight in the strife of political parties. The party which attempts to profit by such appeals to religious bigotry will make a great mistake. The American people are opposed to the introduction of religious questions into politics, and if the republican party indorses this attempt it will split the party and insure the success of the democrats.

Value of Our Water Routes to the Seaboard.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour has been so steadfast in his friendship for our State canal system and has so carefully studied the subject that anything he may have to say in relation to our water routes will be certain to attract attention. In his letter to Senator Windom, which will be found in to-day's Herald, he sets forth in a forcible manner the value of our lakes, rivers and canals as arteries of commerce and the wisdom of aiding them as far as possible by friendly legislation. There is no doubt that the experiment of low tolls on the Erie Canal has been a decided success as regards the general interests of the country. The question is not one of revenue to the State. We might find a heavy deficiency from a low toll sheet at the end of a year and yet might have made millions for the country through the large business in grain secured mainly by cheap transportation. As Governor Seymour says, the question of our ability to command the European market turns upon a very small sum, and if three cents too much per bushel is paid for transportation we are likely to lose many millions of dollars. The low tolls on the Erie Canal last year kept down the charges of the railroads and imparted activity to the grain market. The reduction from one and a half cents to one cent per bushel on wheat secured to the canals an increase of eighteen million bushels over the amount carried in the previous year, although the total amount reaching New York from the West was smaller in 1877 than in 1876. What the canals gained the railroads lost, proving conclusively that so far as the interests of the boatmen and forwarders are concerned low tolls are as advantageous to them as they are to the pro-

ducer and to the general commerce of the country.

While the enormous value of railroad transportation must be conceded there is truth in the assertion that the water routes to the seaboard are needed to keep down railroad charges. Railroad corporations are not so likely to be governed by sentiments of liberality to the public as by a desire for large profits and good dividends. They make more money by carrying a moderate amount of freight at high rates than by carrying a large amount at low rates, and it is not at all improbable that but for our water routes the grain of the West would be shut out of the European market by the cost of transportation. The economy now secured in our canal management, the increased efficiency and additional saving anticipated from the new constitutional system of superintendency, and the adhesion to the low toll sheet, hold out the prospect of an active movement in grain this season, and the experience of the present year may greatly strengthen the hands of the advocates of free canals. A European war may occasion an extraordinary temporary demand, but with cheap transportation and increased production we shall at all times command the foreign trade. To insure this the liberal encouragement of our water routes is essential.

Mercury a Spot on the Sun.

At a little after ten o'clock this morning a small black spot, imperceptible to the naked eye on account of the intense brilliancy of the sun, will commence to cross his disk and will be watched with the closest attention by astronomers. This black spot will be the planet Mercury, whose orbit intersects the apparent path of the sun in such a manner as to bring the planet between the earth and the centre of our system. Many important questions regarding the movements, &c., of Mercury may be determined by to-day's observations. We are satisfied that the talent and experience that will be directed to the solution of the problems of Mercury will effect, with the aid of the superior instruments at their disposal, some important advances in astronomy. It is by persistent investigation that the great truths of the universe are being slowly brought to the knowledge of man. A few years ago the range of the telescope was very limited compared with what it is now. Photography and the spectroscopic had not yet been called to the aid of the astronomer in determining the appearance and physical constitution of planetary bodies. Now, however, these aids to investigation have become essential in the highest degree to success, and the results attained are proportionately wonderful. Until recently the moons of Mars were unknown, but the great telescope at Washington, directed by an experienced astronomer, penetrated to where they revolved through the measureless depths of space and added them to the trophies of science. Perhaps to-day's work may result in a similar achievement. In any event our knowledge of the particular planet that is to pass over the sun will be largely increased. With a probability of favorable weather it is to be hoped that the widest attention may be directed to an event which does not occur very frequently within the usual limits of a lifetime.

Northern Republicans to Canvass the South.

If we may believe reports from Washington the republicans have really learned something since the last general election, and now propose a very praiseworthy policy for next fall. It is said that they are raising a fund for election expenses intended to support a thorough canvass in a number of Congressional districts in Southern States, and they intend to send into those districts a large number of their more prominent and able Northern speakers. The districts which are specially singled out for this effort are two in Louisiana, three in South Carolina and one in each of the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—eight in all.

Only one improvement occurs to us to suggest for this plan of campaign, and that would be to make a more general canvass of the whole South with Northern speakers. The Southern republicans have often complained that they were left to their own unaided efforts, though the fact was that they had always the use of troops and United States marshals, and by using these illegitimate means they naturally incurred the dislike and opposition of the decent people of that section. If a political party should endeavor to carry New York, or Massachusetts, or Ohio with the help of troops and United States marshals, it would get itself as bitterly disliked there as the carpet-bag republicans have been in Southern States. But against a fair, open, honest canvass, nobody can have anything to say; and the more Northern republican speakers are sent into the South next fall, the better it will be. We do not know what these Northern men will say, or on what plea they will ask for republican votes. Of course they will not repeat on the stump to the negro voters the old stale stuff that if they do not vote the republican ticket they will be returned to slavery. The blacks would laugh at them if they did. If they are wise they will see to it that reputable men get the republican nominations in the districts which they mean especially to contest, and then make their canvass fairly and above board on principle. The democrats will meet them, and we shall see once more such an appeal to the common sense of the people as is demanded in a free country.

Dishonest Gas Companies.

Mayor Ely is entitled to great credit for his part in the enormous economy in lighting the city which results from a defeat of the scheme of the gas companies to make a combination and force the price. As now agreed upon the price for each lamp is twelve dollars, and that the gas companies prefer to light the lamps for that sum rather than lose them is a sufficient evidence of the falsity of the statement that this rate is below the cost of the service. It should be noted particularly that for the service for

which they accept twelve dollars these companies endeavor by combination to extort thirty-six dollars. They endeavored to force from the city the sum of twenty-four dollars on every lamp in excess of what the service they rendered was legitimately worth. Was that honest? Was it a conspiracy to plunder? And if it was not, how was it morally different? This is the way commodities are charged for by the great respectable corporations who are railing year in and year out against the robberies of thieves in the city government. Is this sort of conduct any purer in the management of a gas company than in a Tammany official?

The Case of Houllion.

E. Houllion, a lawyer, of Texas, is under sentence of death in that State for murder. He was to have been hanged on the 20th ult., but has been respited until the 24th inst., apparently in order to give time for some legal revision of his crime or trial and sentence. It appears to be recognized by some Texas papers that there are some features in the case not honorable to the jurisprudence of the Lone Star State. Indeed, the culprit appears not to be the only person of opinion that an execution on the trial held would be a judicial murder. In another column we give an appeal written by the culprit. It is extravagant in its style and not always coherent, and evidences the excitement and agitation of mind of a man under sentence of death who feels the mingled despair and indignation of one who is to die ignominiously and, as he believes, unjustly. It is true that the criticism of a condemned criminal on the tribunal before which he was tried is not always high authority on the propriety of its acts; but as the allegations of this criminal touch the fairness of his trial, and as his statements have other than his own support, they seem of more importance than the ordinary clamor of a convicted culprit.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at the Herald bureau in Paris on Saturday:—

- Thomas E. Jenkins, Louisville.
- J. L. Stevens, Missouri, Grand Hotel.
- R. Cummings, Ohio, Splendide Hotel.
- W. H. Keller, Baltimore, Grand Hotel.
- W. E. Trotter, New York, Hotel Ford.
- E. H. French, Buffalo, Hotel du Louvre.
- George E. Loring, Ohio, Passage Colbert.
- E. W. Bliss, New York, Hotel du Louvre.
- Thomas E. Knox, Indiana, Hotel Salvaire.
- D. W. Smith, New York, Hotel du Pavillon.
- E. J. Bell, New Jersey, No. 46 Rue Lafayette.
- Mrs. R. S. Jaffa, San Francisco, Hotel Byron.
- A. B. Duck, New York, Exposition Buildings.
- Alfred Schweizer, New York, Hotel Mirabeau.
- John Werner, New Jersey, No. 16 Rue d'Antin.
- Dr. A. Rodriguez, Washington, Hotel du Pavillon.
- Dr. R. W. Brady, Philadelphia, Hotel de Boston.
- William H. Jenkins, New York, Splendide Hotel.
- Joseph A. Smith, Albany, No. 20 Rue d'Amsterdam.
- S. N. Engleton Don, New York, No. 50 Place d'Elyan.
- Albert Rhodes, New York, No. 57 Rue de Provence.
- E. Wight, New York, No. 13 Boulevard Malesherbes.
- J. K. Reynolds, United States Army, Hotel de Rivoli.
- W. S. Kimball and family, Rochester, Grana Hotel.
- Addison Thomas, New Jersey, No. 64 Rue de France.
- T. Colby and family, Boston, Rue de la Bonfiance.
- J. J. Stewart, Washington, Hotel du Nouvel Opera.
- J. W. Warren, Philadelphia, Hotel du Prince Albert.
- Mrs. P. E. Gibbons, Philadelphia, Hotel de Boston.
- Alexander Brumant, New York, Exposition Buildings.
- P. F. Kelohed, Missouri, No. 23 Boulevard des Capucines.
- M. Halstead, Cincinnati, No. 73 Boulevard St. Germain.
- Edward H. Knight, Washington, Hotel du Nouvel Opera.
- Thomas M. Deiree, Washington, Hotel du Prince Albert.
- A. Chamberl, New York, No. 51 Boulevard Strasbourg.
- Henry M. Smith, New York, No. 12 Rue Chateaubrand.
- Richard Wallace, United States Army, Hotel de Rivoli.
- Joseph Muhr, Philadelphia, No. 55 Boulevard St. Martin.
- Major J. J. Upham, United States Army, No. 20 Rue d'Antin.
- Richard N. Lewis, New York, No. 20 Rue de Mont Duville.
- L. P. Morlot, New York, No. 1 Avenue Bois de Boulogne.
- Lucien Young, United States Army, Hotel de l'Albion.
- Charles F. Simmons, Philadelphia, Hotel de l'Albion.
- William P. Miller, Philadelphia, Rue Faubourg Montmartre.
- Dr. G. D. Cronk and wife, Cincinnati, No. 7 Rue de la Bienfaisance.
- Lieutenant Edward A. Field, United States Army, Hotel de Rivoli.
- Charles C. Fulton and party, Baltimore, No. 59 Rue Neuve Mathurins.
- Herbert G. Coffin and wife, New York, Oxford and Cambridge Hotel.
- Lieutenant R. D. Hitchcock, United States Army, No. 44 Rue Cligny.
- Mrs. William Fullerton and party, New York, Oxford and Cambridge Hotel.
- Master L. L. Rowley, United States ship Constellation, Hotel de Rivoli.
- Ensign J. H. Parker, United States ship Constellation, Hotel de Rivoli.
- Paymaster Robert W. Allen, United States Army, No. 153 Avenue d'Elyan.
- Lieutenant Kenneth Niles, United States ship Constellation, Hotel de Rivoli.
- Lieutenant S. F. Clarkson, United States ship Constellation, Hotel de Rivoli.
- Lieutenant W. R. Newman, United States ship Constellation, Hotel de Rivoli.
- Paymaster L. P. Wight, United States ship Constellation, Hotel de Rivoli.
- S. P. Moorehouse and Isaac Moorehouse, Boston, No. 12 Rue Chateaubrand.
- London Herald.—It is reported that Lady Jane Greyham will call him early before the season is over.
- Rev Father Hjerling has returned from St. Petersburg to New York.
- The Troy Whig celebrates its forty-four years with a new dress of type.
- Mr. Bayard Taylor, the American Minister to Germany, arrived in Berlin yesterday.
- Danbury News.—"Never put off till to-morrow what can be done just as well today."
- It is said that the Vice President, unlike Schuyler Colfax, goes right ahead and never smites. He must be a stern Wheeler.
- Mr. Hayes says that he had confidence in the honor and integrity of the republicans who counted Florida for him. It thus isn't rubbing it in!
- Frank Houston on Thursday appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means at Washington and argued in favor of reducing the duty on salt. Always something snatches, Frank?
- The Boston Post announces that George Canine Hill, who has been connected with that paper for the past thirteen years, becomes editor-in-chief and Robert C. Fitch managing editor.
- The San Francisco merchant to whom you have letters of introduction kindly advises you to go to the Yosemite, the Big Trees and the Santa Clara Valley, none of which he has ever seen; and then he takes an overland train and finds his pleasure on the Macsachusetts and Rhode Island coast.
- Speaking of moving calls in Vienna the correspondent of the Frank says—"A belle who commenced the evening at, say, Baroness Rothschild's, in a gown dress with five boucans, got a /somm de chambre in the cloak room to rip off two before she went to end it at Mme. Duchatel's, where overdress was discouraged."